

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management 2015



Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Waste Management & Radiation Control

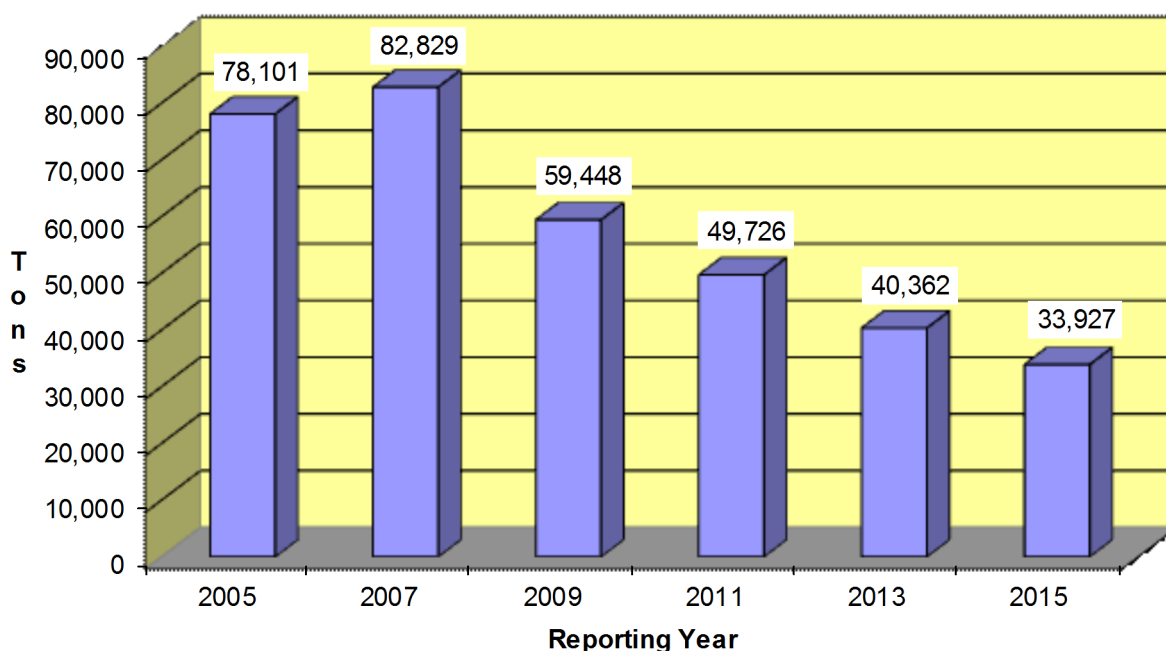
INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control. The data compiled in this report is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the state rules issued under the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a hazardous waste generation and management report every two years. More detailed information may be found on EPA's website at <https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/modules/br/broverview>.

GENERATION

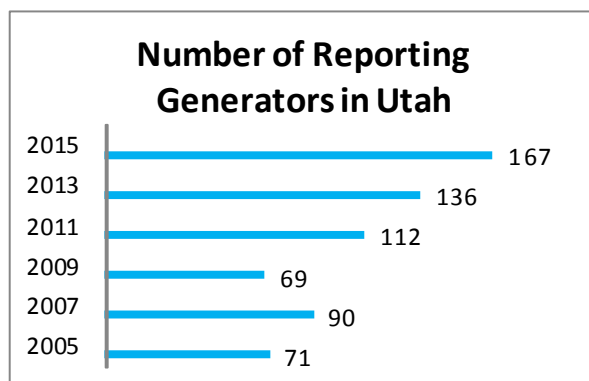
During the 2015 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 167 Utah facilities reported generating 33,927 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator. These waters were either returned to the process system or discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility. Hazardous waste generation in Utah decreased during 2015 by more than 6,000 tons from the 2013 reporting year.

Hazardous Waste Generated in Utah



Facility	Quantity (tons)
Nucor Steel	17,653
EnergySolutions	2,125
IM Flash Technologies	1,322
Tesoro Refining and Marketing	1,157
Chevron Salt Lake Refinery	1,134
Hill Air Force Base	970
Big West Oil	739
Hexcel Corporation	670
ATK Launch Systems, NIROP	656

Largest 2015 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators
(excludes on-site wastewater treatment)



Nationally, Utah ranked 38th in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2015, accounting for only 0.1 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation. Utah ranked 35th in the number of generators, with 0.56 percent of the nation's total. Though the number of generators has increased during the last several reporting years, the amount of waste generated continues to decrease due in part to updated manufacturing technology and smarter waste management choices by generators.

MANAGEMENT

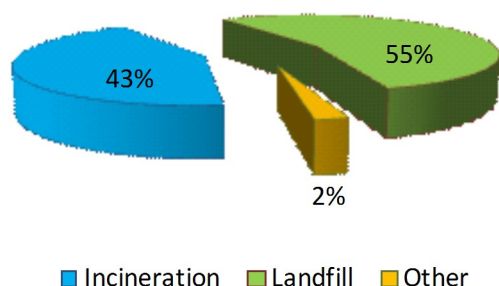
Utah had 12 facilities that reported managing hazardous waste on-site during the 2015 reporting year. The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, excluding wastewater, was 147,193 tons, with most of this managed by Utah's three commercial treatment, storage and disposal facilities. The total quantity of managed hazardous waste in Utah increased 24 percent from 2013. Nationally, Utah ranked 21st, managing 0.1 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste.

2015 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain)	79,627
Clean Harbors (Aragonite)	62,266
EnergySolutions	3,107

The top two management methods used in Utah during 2015 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were landfill/surface impoundment (80,618 tons) and incineration (63,084 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods, including solvent and energy recovery, accounted for the remaining 3,491 tons.

2015 Utah Hazardous Waste Management Methods



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah received 113,047 tons of hazardous waste from out-of-state during 2015. Almost 76 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 82,430 tons. Utah generators exported 27,767 tons, to other states for management during 2015. Illinois received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 16,938 tons. Nationally, Utah ranked 12th in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported 3 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2015.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon a number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.



HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

The number of large quantity hazardous waste generators and management facilities in Utah has increased over the past several reporting cycles due to the number of one-time cleanups, as well as an increased number of pharmaceuticals requiring management as a hazardous waste. While the number of hazardous waste generators has increased, the amount of hazardous waste generated in Utah continues to decrease. Businesses have become more environmentally conscious through the implementation of pollution prevention efforts, allowing them to operate more cost effectively, while still remaining competitive.

Hazardous waste management in Utah has also experienced reporting period fluctuations, primarily related to economic changes. Management of hazardous waste at Utah's three commercial hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities also fluctuates from one reporting period to another relative to the national economic picture, as well as the local economy.

Completion of old hazardous waste site cleanups, continued improvements in manufacturing technology, development of new policies on handling electronic wastes, and an increase in the recycling of waste products will all have an impact on future generation of hazardous waste, as well as the demand for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. As Utah and the nation continue to experience a population increase, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as to educate industry and the public regarding economic and environmental benefits of pollution prevention and waste minimization is even more critical.

This report is available on-line as a pdf file, at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov. Data used to compile this information is available at <https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/modules/br/broverview>.

